



GABA

Revised
Edition

Table Book

Education through Learning

HIGHLIGHTS

Easiest way to set your daily time table.

Understanding of alphabets with the help of pictures.

Recognition of colours with figures.

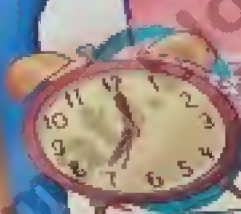
Counting from 1 to 100, both in figures and words.

Tables from 0 to 20 in very attractive colours.

Learning of numbers and their types with Metric Measures.

Increasing general knowledge at a grass root level and the awareness of time measurement and mathematical symbols.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2 \times 1 & = & 2 \\ 2 \times 2 & = & 4 \\ 2 \times 3 & = & 6 \end{array}$$



Time to get up.

7:00 a.m.



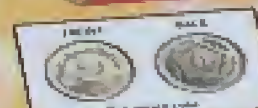
Computer



Days of the Week

Monday	1
Tuesday	2
Wednesday	3
Thursday	4
Friday	5
Saturday	6
Sunday	7

DAYS OF THE WEEK

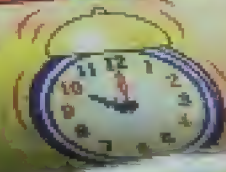


ROMAN NUMERALS

In Figures	Roman Numeral	In Figures	Roman Numeral	In Figures	Roman Numeral
1	I	13	XIII	25	XXV
2	II	14	XIV	30	XXX
3	III	15	XV	40	XL
4	IV	16	XVI	50	L
5	V	17	XVII	60	LX
6	VI	18	XVIII	70	LXX
7	VII	19	XIX	100	C
8	VIII	20	XX	500	D
9	IX	21	XXI	1000	M
10	X	22	XXII	1000	M
11	XI	23	XXIII	1000	M
12	XII	24	XXIV		

10:00

The long hand is at 12.
The short hand is at 10.
It is ten o'clock.



Edited by:
Rashid Furqan

Revised Edition



GABA Table Book



AL-
Gaba

Educational Publishers

GABA EDUCATIONAL BOOKS

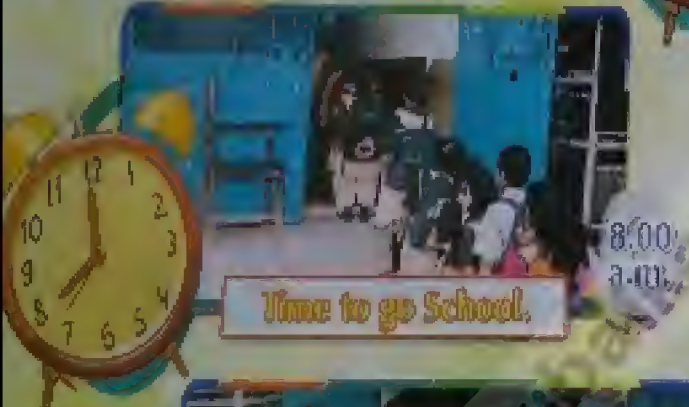
MY DAILY TIME TABLE



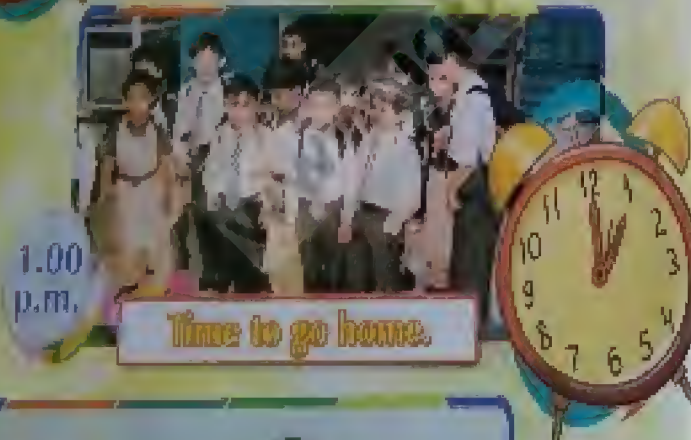
Time to get up.



Breakfast time.



Time to go School.



Time to go home.



Bath time.

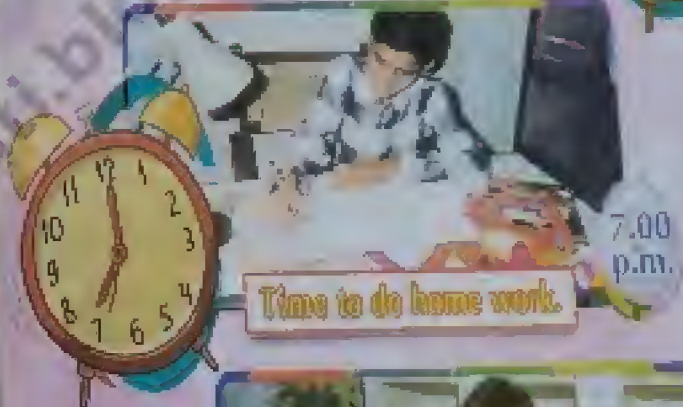
MY DAILY TIME TABLE



Lunch time.



Time to watch T.V.



Time to do home work.



Dinner time.



Bed time.

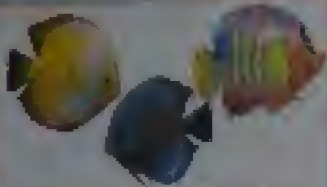
COUNTING 1 (ONE) TO 10 (TEN)



1 ONE FROG



1 + 1 TWO SPARROWS



2 + 1 THREE FISH



3 + 1 FOUR HONEY-BEES



4 + 1 FIVE DUCKS



5 + 1 SIX RABBITS



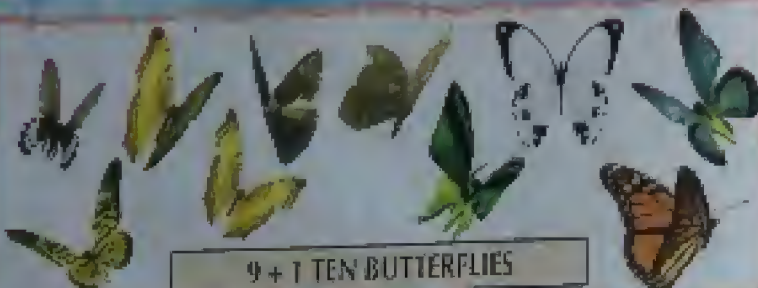
6 + 1 SEVEN CHICKS



7 + 1 EIGHT SNAILS



8 + 1 NINE LADYBIRDS



9 + 1 TEN BUTTERFLIES

ALPHABETS

A



Apple

B



Ball

C



Cup

D



Drum

E



Eye

F



Flower

G



Goat

H



Hat

I



Ice-cream

J



Joker

K



Key

L



Lemon

M



Milk

N



Nest

ALPHABETS

O



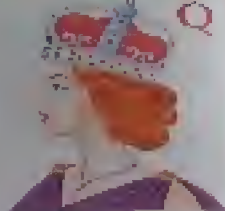
Owl

P



Peanut

Q



Queen

R



Ring

S



Spoon

T



Tyre

U



Umbrella

V



Vegetable

W



Watch

X



X-ray

Y



yacht

Z



zebra

COMPUTER AND ITS PARTS



Computer



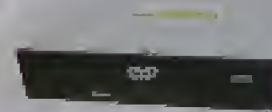
Printer



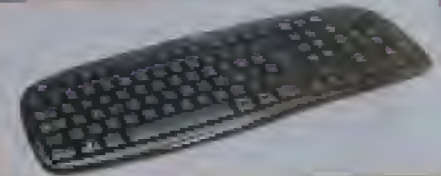
Monitor



C.P.U



Disk Drive



Keyboard



USB



Scanner



Mouse



CD's

COLOURS AND SHAPES



SIGNS AND SYMBOLS IN MATHEMATICS

+	addition	∉	belongs to
-	subtraction	∦	does not belong to
×	multiplication	⇒	implies
÷	division	⇐	implies and is implied by
=	is equal to	△	triangle
≠	is not equal to	□	square
≈	is approximately equal to	○	circle
≡	is identical to	▭	rectangle
>	greater than	⑩	at the rate of
<	less than	...	decimal point, e.g., 0.9
≥	not less than	...	ratio, e.g., 2:3
≤	parallel to	∠	angle
⊥	perpendicular to	∠L	right angle
∑	the sum of	4°	four degrees
∞	infinity	5'	five minutes
∈	is a member of the set of	5"	five seconds
∉	is not a member of the set of	6 hrs.	six hours
∪	union	∴	therefore
∩	intersection	∵	because
⊂	subset of	AB	segment AB
⊄	not a subset of	AB	ray AB
		AB	line AB

NUMBERS AND THEIR NAMES AT A GLANCE

1 ONE	11 ELEVEN	21 TWENTY ONE	31 THIRTY ONE	41 FORTY ONE
2 TWO	12 TWELVE	22 TWENTY TWO	32 THIRTY TWO	42 FORTY TWO
3 THREE	13 THIRTEEN	23 TWENTY THREE	33 THIRTY THREE	43 FORTY THREE
4 FOUR	14 FOURTEEN	24 TWENTY FOUR	34 THIRTY FOUR	44 FORTY FOUR
5 FIVE	15 FIFTEEN	25 TWENTY FIVE	35 THIRTY FIVE	45 FORTY FIVE
6 SIX	16 SIXTEEN	26 TWENTY SIX	36 THIRTY SIX	46 FORTY SIX
7 SEVEN	17 SEVENTEEN	27 TWENTY SEVEN	37 THIRTY SEVEN	47 FORTY SEVEN
8 EIGHT	18 EIGHTEEN	28 TWENTY EIGHT	38 THIRTY EIGHT	48 FORTY EIGHT
9 NINE	19 NINETEEN	29 TWENTY NINE	39 THIRTY NINE	49 FORTY NINE
10 TEN	20 TWENTY	30 THIRTY	40 FORTY	50 FIFTY

NUMBERS AND THEIR NAMES AT A GLANCE

51

FIFTY ONE

61

SIXTY ONE

71

SEVENTY ONE

81

EIGHTY ONE

91

NINETY ONE

52

FIFTY TWO

62

SIXTY TWO

72

SEVENTY TWO

82

EIGHTY TWO

92

NINETY TWO

53

FIFTY THREE

63

SIXTY THREE

73

SEVENTY THREE

83

EIGHTY THREE

93

NINETY THREE

54

FIFTY FOUR

64

SIXTY FOUR

74

SEVENTY FOUR

84

EIGHTY FOUR

94

NINETY FOUR

55

FIFTY FIVE

65

SIXTY FIVE

75

SEVENTY FIVE

85

EIGHTY FIVE

95

NINETY FIVE

56

FIFTY SIX

66

SIXTY SIX

76

SEVENTY SIX

86

EIGHTY SIX

96

NINETY SIX

57

FIFTY SEVEN

67

SIXTY SEVEN

77

SEVENTY SEVEN

87

EIGHTY SEVEN

97

NINETY SEVEN

58

FIFTY EIGHT

68

SIXTY EIGHT

78

SEVENTY EIGHT

88

EIGHTY EIGHT

98

NINETY EIGHT

59

FIFTY NINE

69

SIXTY NINE

79

SEVENTY NINE

89

EIGHTY NINE

99

NINETY NINE

60

SIXTY

70

SEVENTY

80

EIGHTY

90

NINETY

100

ONE HUNDRED

WHAT IS A MULTIPLICATION TABLE?

A multiplication table is the skip counting you learnt in nursery or KG !

The table of 2 is

2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
One 2	Two 2s	Three 2s	Four 2s	Five 2s	Six 2s	Seven 2s	Eight 2s	Nine 2s	Ten 2s
2×1	2×2	2×3	2×4	2×5	2×6	2×7	2×8	2×9	2×10

The table of 5 is

5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
One 5	Two 5s	Three 5s	Four 5s	Five 5s	Six 5s	Seven 5s	Eight 5s	Nine 5s	Ten 5s
5×1	5×2	5×3	5×4	5×5	5×6	5×7	5×8	5×9	5×10

HOW TO SAY MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

Two ones are **two**

Two twos are **four**

Two threes are **six**

Two fours are **eight**

Two fives are **ten**

Two sixes are **twelve**

Two sevens are **fourteen**

Two eights are **sixteen**

Two nines are **eighteen**

Two tens are **twenty**

Two elevens are **twenty-two**

Two twelves are **twenty-four**

Two thirteens are **twenty-six**

Two foueteens are **twenty-eight**

Two fifteens are **thirty**

Two sixteens are **thirty-two**

Two seventeens are **thirty-four**

Two eighteens are **thirty-six**

Two nineteens are **thirty-eight**

Two twenties are **forty**

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 0

ZERO

0

$$0 \times 1 = 0$$

$$0 \times 2 = 0$$

$$0 \times 3 = 0$$

$$0 \times 4 = 0$$

$$0 \times 5 = 0$$

$$0 \times 6 = 0$$

$$0 \times 7 = 0$$

$$0 \times 8 = 0$$

$$0 \times 9 = 0$$

$$0 \times 10 = 0$$

$$0 \times 11 = 0$$

$$0 \times 12 = 0$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 1

ONE

1

$$1 \times 1 = 1$$

$$1 \times 2 = 2$$

$$1 \times 3 = 3$$

$$1 \times 4 = 4$$

$$1 \times 5 = 5$$

$$1 \times 6 = 6$$

$$1 \times 7 = 7$$

$$1 \times 8 = 8$$

$$1 \times 9 = 9$$

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

$$1 \times 11 = 11$$

$$1 \times 12 = 12$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 2

TWO

II

$$2 \times 1 = 2$$

$$2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \times 4 = 8$$

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

$$2 \times 7 = 14$$

$$2 \times 8 = 16$$

$$2 \times 9 = 18$$

$$2 \times 10 = 20$$

$$2 \times 11 = 22$$

$$2 \times 12 = 24$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 3

THREE

III

$$3 \times 1 = 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6$$

$$3 \times 3 = 9$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

$$3 \times 6 = 18$$

$$3 \times 7 = 21$$

$$3 \times 8 = 24$$

$$3 \times 9 = 27$$

$$3 \times 10 = 30$$

$$3 \times 11 = 33$$

$$3 \times 12 = 36$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 4

FOUR

IV

$$4 \times 1 = 4$$

$$4 \times 2 = 8$$

$$4 \times 3 = 12$$

$$4 \times 4 = 16$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$4 \times 7 = 28$$

$$4 \times 8 = 32$$

$$4 \times 9 = 36$$

$$4 \times 10 = 40$$

$$4 \times 11 = 44$$

$$4 \times 12 = 48$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 5

FIVE

V

$$5 \times 1 = 5$$

$$5 \times 2 = 10$$

$$5 \times 3 = 15$$

$$5 \times 4 = 20$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$5 \times 6 = 30$$

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$5 \times 8 = 40$$

$$5 \times 9 = 45$$

$$5 \times 10 = 50$$

$$5 \times 11 = 55$$

$$5 \times 12 = 60$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 6

SIX

VI

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

$$6 \times 9 = 54$$

$$6 \times 10 = 60$$

$$6 \times 11 = 66$$

$$6 \times 12 = 72$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 7

SEVEN

VII

$$7 \times 1 = 7$$

$$7 \times 2 = 14$$

$$7 \times 3 = 21$$

$$7 \times 4 = 28$$

$$7 \times 5 = 35$$

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$7 \times 7 = 49$$

$$7 \times 8 = 56$$

$$7 \times 9 = 63$$

$$7 \times 10 = 70$$

$$7 \times 11 = 77$$

$$7 \times 12 = 84$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 8

EIGHT

VIII

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

$$8 \times 2 = 16$$

$$8 \times 3 = 24$$

$$8 \times 4 = 32$$

$$8 \times 5 = 40$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$8 \times 7 = 56$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64$$

$$8 \times 9 = 72$$

$$8 \times 10 = 80$$

$$8 \times 11 = 88$$

$$8 \times 12 = 96$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 9

NINE

IX

$$9 \times 1 = 9$$

$$9 \times 2 = 18$$

$$9 \times 3 = 27$$

$$9 \times 4 = 36$$

$$9 \times 5 = 45$$

$$9 \times 6 = 54$$

$$9 \times 7 = 63$$

$$9 \times 8 = 72$$

$$9 \times 9 = 81$$

$$9 \times 10 = 90$$

$$9 \times 11 = 99$$

$$9 \times 12 = 108$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 10

TEN

X

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

$$10 \times 2 = 20$$

$$10 \times 3 = 30$$

$$10 \times 4 = 40$$

$$10 \times 5 = 50$$

$$10 \times 6 = 60$$

$$10 \times 7 = 70$$

$$10 \times 8 = 80$$

$$10 \times 9 = 90$$

$$10 \times 10 = 100$$

$$10 \times 11 = 110$$

$$10 \times 12 = 120$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 11

ELEVEN

XI

$$11 \times 1 = 11$$

$$11 \times 2 = 22$$

$$11 \times 3 = 33$$

$$11 \times 4 = 44$$

$$11 \times 5 = 55$$

$$11 \times 6 = 66$$

$$11 \times 7 = 77$$

$$11 \times 8 = 88$$

$$11 \times 9 = 99$$

$$11 \times 10 = 110$$

$$11 \times 11 = 121$$

$$11 \times 12 = 132$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 12

TWELVE

XII

$$12 \times 1 = 12$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

$$12 \times 3 = 36$$

$$12 \times 4 = 48$$

$$12 \times 5 = 60$$

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

$$12 \times 7 = 84$$

$$12 \times 8 = 96$$

$$12 \times 9 = 108$$

$$12 \times 10 = 120$$

$$12 \times 11 = 132$$

$$12 \times 12 = 144$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 13

THIRTEEN

XIII

$$13 \times 1 = 13$$

$$13 \times 2 = 26$$

$$13 \times 3 = 39$$

$$13 \times 4 = 52$$

$$13 \times 5 = 65$$

$$13 \times 6 = 78$$

$$13 \times 7 = 91$$

$$13 \times 8 = 104$$

$$13 \times 9 = 117$$

$$13 \times 10 = 130$$

$$13 \times 11 = 143$$

$$13 \times 12 = 156$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 14

XIV

FOURTEEN

$$14 \times 1 = 14$$

$$14 \times 2 = 28$$

$$14 \times 3 = 42$$

$$14 \times 4 = 56$$

$$14 \times 5 = 70$$

$$14 \times 6 = 84$$

$$14 \times 7 = 98$$

$$14 \times 8 = 112$$

$$14 \times 9 = 126$$

$$14 \times 10 = 140$$

$$14 \times 11 = 154$$

$$14 \times 12 = 168$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 15

FIFTEEN

XV

$$15 \times 1 = 15$$

$$15 \times 2 = 30$$

$$15 \times 3 = 45$$

$$15 \times 4 = 60$$

$$15 \times 5 = 75$$

$$15 \times 6 = 90$$

$$15 \times 7 = 105$$

$$15 \times 8 = 120$$

$$15 \times 9 = 135$$

$$15 \times 10 = 150$$

$$15 \times 11 = 165$$

$$15 \times 12 = 180$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 16

SIXTEEN

XVI

$$16 \times 1 = 16$$

$$16 \times 2 = 32$$

$$16 \times 3 = 48$$

$$16 \times 4 = 64$$

$$16 \times 5 = 80$$

$$16 \times 6 = 96$$

$$16 \times 7 = 112$$

$$16 \times 8 = 128$$

$$16 \times 9 = 144$$

$$16 \times 10 = 160$$

$$16 \times 11 = 176$$

$$16 \times 12 = 192$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 17

SEVENTEEN

XVII

$$17 \times 1 = 17$$

$$17 \times 2 = 34$$

$$17 \times 3 = 51$$

$$17 \times 4 = 68$$

$$17 \times 5 = 85$$

$$17 \times 6 = 102$$

$$17 \times 7 = 119$$

$$17 \times 8 = 136$$

$$17 \times 9 = 153$$

$$17 \times 10 = 170$$

$$17 \times 11 = 187$$

$$17 \times 12 = 204$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF

18

XVIII

$$18 \times 1 = 18$$

$$18 \times 2 = 36$$

$$18 \times 3 = 54$$

$$18 \times 4 = 72$$

$$18 \times 5 = 90$$

$$18 \times 6 = 108$$

$$18 \times 7 = 126$$

$$18 \times 8 = 144$$

$$18 \times 9 = 162$$

$$18 \times 10 = 180$$

$$18 \times 11 = 198$$

$$18 \times 12 = 216$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF

19

XIX

$$19 \times 1 = 19$$

$$19 \times 2 = 38$$

$$19 \times 3 = 57$$

$$19 \times 4 = 76$$

$$19 \times 5 = 95$$

$$19 \times 6 = 114$$

$$19 \times 7 = 133$$

$$19 \times 8 = 152$$

$$19 \times 9 = 171$$

$$19 \times 10 = 190$$

$$19 \times 11 = 209$$

$$19 \times 12 = 228$$

MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF 20

TWENTY

XX

$$20 \times 1 = 20$$

$$20 \times 2 = 40$$

$$20 \times 3 = 60$$

$$20 \times 4 = 80$$

$$20 \times 5 = 100$$

$$20 \times 6 = 120$$

$$20 \times 7 = 140$$

$$20 \times 8 = 160$$

$$20 \times 9 = 180$$

$$20 \times 10 = 200$$

$$20 \times 11 = 220$$

$$20 \times 12 = 240$$

ANIMALS



HORSE



ELEPHANT



WOLF



CAMEL



SQUIRREL



RABBIT



FROG



COW



BEAR



KANGAROO



DEER



YAK



LION



FOX



GIRAFFE



SHEEP



MONKEY



TIGER

BIRDS



PARROT



OSTRICH



DUCK



HEN



SWALLOW



HAWK



PELICAN



EAGLE



TURKEY



OWL



QUAIL



MYNAH



PIGEON



SPARROW



KING FISHER



PENGUIN



SEAGULL



FLAMINGO

VEGETABLES



BET ROOT



PEAS



CAPSICUM



CARROT



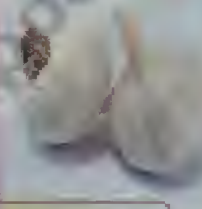
POTATO



BITTER-GOURD



CABBAGE



GARLIC



TURNIP



ONIONS



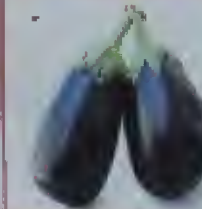
LADYFINGERS



BEANS



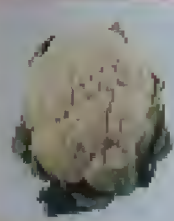
RADISH



BRINJALS



CUCUMBERS



CAULIFLOWER



LEMONS



TOMATO

FRUITS



PLUMS



APPLE



CHERRIES



PEACHES



LIMES



MANGO



STRAWBERRIES



GRAPES



ORANGE



BANANAS



POMEGRANATES



CHIKUS



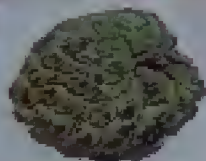
COCONUT



PINEAPPLES



PAPAYAS



CUSTARD APPLE



PEARS



WATER MELONS

FLOWERS



JASMINE



ROSE



BOUGAINVILLEA



WATERLILY



SUNFLOWER



ARUM LILY



BLUE BELLS



FREESIA



TIGER-LILY



HIBISCUS



DAFFODIL



MARIGOLD



CANNA



TULIP



DAISY



FUCHSIA

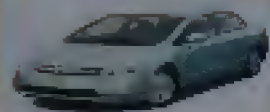


LOTUS



CHINAROS

MEANS OF TRANSPORT



MOTOR CAR



TRAIN



AEROPLANE



GRASSHOPPER



BUG



ANT



AUTO RICKSHAW



WAGON



HELICOPTER



LEAF INSECT



COCKROACH



HONEYBEE



FERRY



PICKUP



SHIP



MOTH



BETTER



LADYBIRD



BICYCLE



BUS



MOTOR CYCLE



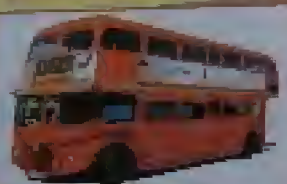
TERMITE



DRAGONFLY



STICK INSECT



DOUBLE DECKER



SCOOTER



CAB



HOUSE FLY



BUMBLE BEE



SPIDER



BULLOCK CART



BOAT



CYCLE RICKSHAW



CRICKET



MOSQUITO



BUTTERFLY

MEASUREMENT OF TIME



TABLE OF TIME

Time is measured through the following facts

It takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days for the earth to go once round the Sun.

It takes 24 hours (one day) for the earth to make one full rotation on its axis.

60 Seconds (s)	= 1 Minute (min)
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
30 Days	= 1 Month (approx.)
365 Days	= 1 year = 12 Months
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year = 12 Months
10 Years	= 1 Decade
100 Years	= 1 Century
1000 Years	= 10 Centuries = 1 Millennium

DENOTING TIME

The time after midnight and before noon is referred to as Ante-Meridiem (a.m.)
e.g. 3 a.m., 6 a.m., 7:20 a.m., and so on.

The time after noon and before midnight is referred to as Post-Meridiem (p.m.)
e.g. 5 p.m., 4 p.m., 9 p.m., and so on.

DAYS OF THE WEEK

1. Monday
2. Tuesday
3. Wednesday
4. Thursday
5. Friday
6. Saturday
7. Sunday



JUBILEE TABLE

1 Year	= Anniversary
10 Years	= Decade
25 Years	= Silver Jubilee
50 Years	= Golden Jubilee
60 Years	= Diamond Jubilee
75 Years	= Platinum Jubilee
100 Years	= Centenary

MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Months	Days	Months	Days
1. January	31	6. June	30
2. February	28/29	7. July	31
Expect in leap year, there's the time when February's days are twenty-nine.		8. August	31
3. March	31	9. September	30
4. April	30	10. October	31
5. May	31	11. November	30
		12. December	31

READ THE TIME

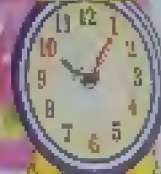
10:00

The long hand is at 12.
The short hand is at 10.
It is ten o'clock.



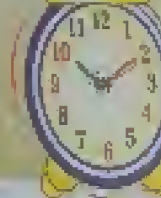
10:05

The long hand is at 1.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is five past ten.



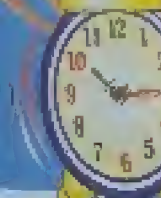
10:10

The long hand is at 2.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is ten past ten.



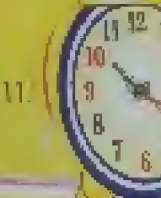
10:15

The long hand is at 3.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is quarter past ten.



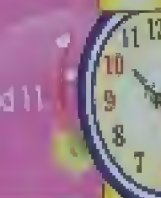
10:20

The long hand is at 4.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is twenty past ten.



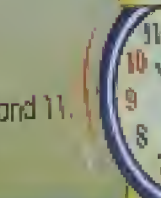
10:25

The long hand is at 5.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is twenty-five past ten.



10:30

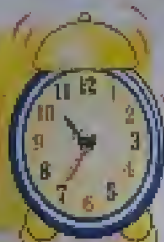
The long hand is at 6.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is half past ten.



READ THE TIME

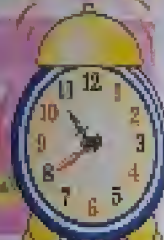
10:45

The long hand is at 9.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is twenty-five to eleven.



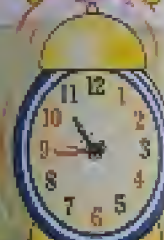
10:45

The long hand is at 9.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is twenty-five to eleven.



10:45

The long hand is at 9.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is quarter to eleven.



10:45

The long hand is at 10.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is ten to eleven.



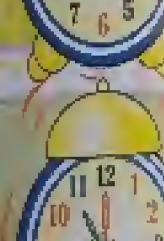
10:55

The long hand is at 11.
The short hand is between 10 and 11.
It is five to eleven.



11:00

The long hand is at 12.
The short hand is at 11.
It is eleven o'clock.



NUMBERS & THEIR TYPES

1	100000
ONE UNIT	HUNDRED, THOUSAND or LAKH
10	1000000
TEN	MILLION OR TEN LAKHS
100	10000000
HUNDRED	TEN MILLIONS OR CRORE
1000	100000000
THOUSAND	HUNDRED MILLIONS OR TEN CRORES
10000	1000000000
TEN THOUSAND	BILLION

NATURAL NUMBERS

All the numbers used for counting, starting from ONE are called "NATURAL" numbers. e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, ...

WHOLE NUMBERS

All natural numbers along with ZERO (0) are called "WHOLE" numbers. e.g. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...

EVEN NUMBERS

Any number which is divisible by 2 is called "EVEN" number. They are : 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 14, 22, 36, 48, 56, etc.

ODD NUMBERS

Any number which is NOT divisible by 2 is called "ODD" number. They are : 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 21, 35, 47, 59, 63, etc.

PRIME NUMBERS

Any number which is divisible by 1 and by itself is called a "PRIME" number. These numbers are not divisible by any other numbers. The 25 Prime numbers below 100 are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89 and 97.

NUMBERS & THEIR TYPES

FRACTIONAL NUMBERS (FRACTIONS)

Any number which is a part of a whole is called a "FRACTION" number or "FRACTION" such numbers are

written as

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{5}$ e.g.

$\frac{1}{2}$ (half) is a part of

1 (Whole)

The number line shows the fractional numbers.

Fractional Name | Fractional Numbers

Half	=	$\frac{1}{2}$
One-third	=	$\frac{1}{3}$
One-fourth	=	$\frac{1}{4}$
Three-fifths	=	$\frac{3}{5}$ and so on

SQUARES OF NUMBERS

A number which is obtained by multiplying a number once by itself is the 'SQUARE' of that number.

e.g. 2×2 gives 4, therefore 4 is the square of 2.

3×3 gives 9, therefore 9 is the square of 3.

	Number	Squares	Number	Squares
SQUARES OF NUMBERS 1×20	1	1	11	121
	2	4	12	144
	3	9	13	169
	4	16	14	196
	5	25	15	225
	6	36	16	256
	7	49	17	289
	8	64	18	324
	9	81	19	361
	10	100	20	400

CUBES OF NUMBERS

A number which is obtained by multiplying a number twice by itself is the "cube" of that number.

e.g. $2 \times 2 \times 2$ gives 8, therefore 8 is the Cube of 2.

$6 \times 6 \times 6$ gives 216, therefore 216 is cube of 6.

DECIMAL NUMBERS

Fractional numbers can also be indicated by placing a dot called the decimal point. e.g. the fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ can be written as 0.25

$\frac{1}{2}$ can be written as 0.50

$1\frac{3}{4}$ can be written as 1.75

Therefore any number that comes after the decimal point is always lesser than 1 (whole).

METRIC MEASURES

WEIGHT



10 Milligrams	=	1 Centigram
10 Centigrams	=	1 Decigram
10 Decigrams	=	1 Gram (g)
1 Gram	=	1000 mg.
10 Grams	=	1 Decagram
10 Decagrams	=	1 Hectogram
10 Hectograms	=	1 Kilogram (kg)
1 Kilogram	=	1000 g
10 Kilograms	=	1 Myriagram
10 Myriagrams	=	1 Quintal
10 Quintals	=	1 Metric Tonne
1 Tonne	=	1000 Kg

MEANING OF METRIC PREFIXES

Thousand 1000	Hundred 100	Ten 10	Basic Unit 1	Tenth $\frac{1}{10}$	Hundredth $\frac{1}{100}$	Thousandth $\frac{1}{1000}$
kilo	hecto	deca	Metric Units Base Unit gram	deci	centi	milli

MEASUREMENT OF TEMPERATURE



PAPER MEASURES

24 sheets	=	1 quire
20 quires	=	1 ream
10 reams	=	1 bale
500 sheets	=	1 commercial ream

NUMBER MEASURES

Unit	=	1
2 units	=	1 pair
12 units	=	1 dozen
144 units	=	1 gross
20 units	=	1 score

METRIC MEASURES

LENGTH

10 Millimetres	= 1 Centimetre
10 Centimetres	= 1 Decimetre
10 Decimetres	= 1 Metre (m.)
(1 Metre = 100cm.)	= 1000 mm.)
10 Metres	= 1 Decametre
10 Decametres	= 1 Hectometre
10 Hectometres	= 1 Kilometre (km)
(1 Kilometre	= 1000 m.)

LIQUID

10 Millilitres	= 1 Centilitre
10 Centilitres	= 1 Decilitre
10 Decilitres	= 1 Litre
(1 Litre	= 1000ml.)
10 Litres	= 1 Decalitre
10 Decalitres	= 1 Hectolitre
10 Hectolitres	= 1 Kiloitre
(1 Kiloitre	= 1000 Litres)

ROMAN NUMERALS

In Figures	Roman Numerals	In Figures	Roman Numerals	In Figures	Roman Numerals
1	I	13	XIII	25	XXV
2	II	14	XIV	30	XXX
3	III	15	XV	40	XL
4	IV	16	XVI	50	L
5	V	17	XVII	60	LX
6	VI	18	XVIII	90	XC
7	VII	19	XIX	100	C
8	VIII	20	XX	500	D
9	IX	21	XXI	900	CM
10	X	22	XXII	1000	M
11	XI	23	XXIII	1900	MCM
12	XII	24	XXIV		

A line drawn over the roman numeral indicates that it is multiplied by 1000 e.g. IX = 9000

EARTH AND SOLAR SYSTEM



THE SUN



THE MOON & STARS



4 DIRECTIONS



8 DIRECTIONS

Days of the Week

Monday 1

Tuesday 2

Wednesday 3

Thursday 4

Friday 5

Saturday 6

Sunday 7

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Winter	Dec-31 Jan-31 Feb-28
Spring	Mar-31 Apr-30 May-31
Summer	Jun-30 Jul-31 Aug-31
Autumn	Sep-30 Oct-31 Nov-30

ONE YEAR
SEASONS AND MONTHS

Left to right and then from top to bottom to do the desired multiplication.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	64	68	72	76	80
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102	108	114	120
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	153	162	171	180
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	187	198	209	220
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240
13	26	39	52	65	78	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	221	234	247	260
14	28	42	56	70	84	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	238	252	266	280
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	250	255	270	285	300
16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	272	288	304	320
17	34	51	68	85	102	119	136	153	170	187	204	221	238	255	272	289	306	323	340
18	36	54	72	90	108	126	144	162	180	198	216	234	252	270	288	306	324	342	360
19	38	57	76	95	114	133	152	171	190	209	228	247	266	285	304	323	342	361	380
20	40	60	80	100	120	140	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400